

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

Every Saturday Morning. City and Island Subscriptions, \$5.00 a Year. Foreign Subscriptions, \$5.00 a Year.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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OUR ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

KOHALA, HAWAII, Sept. 1868. The bright waters of the roadside or bay of Kawaihewa, purpled with the rose light of morn, like some gentle lake reflecting brown volcanic hills, scarce ripple the crescent shore before me. The fastidious leaves of a few coconut palms are quivering in the pure and fresh morning breeze, and there is a calmness—a deep quietude rests on everything. The land rises from the sandy beach in rolling brown swells towards the Kohala mountains, whose wooded summits are bathed in light. Far off the smoke rises in two places from the broad, symmetrical dome of Mauna Loa, as signals of the volcanoes in restlessness and fiery slumbers beneath. Near, Honolulu rises steep up from its ocean-level base rugged and cindery, and on the higher side where stood the wall of Kiholo, a broad, black river of lava that can be traced through its dark windings more than forty miles from the mountain slope to its once fiery exit.

The Village of Kawaihewa itself, with its seared suburban look, what shall I say of it? Scattered along the sandy beach, from the base of the hill on which stands the great square, basaltic-walled *Akua*, like a feudal fortress, to beyond the wharf of Allen & Conway, it has nothing attractive—noting of beauty. But notwithstanding its black, barren and forbidding appearance, it has many advantages. It was the favorite residence of the ancient chiefs, for the mildness and salubrity of its climate. Uniformly bland and gentle, the temperature unaltered by cold or withering winds, its climate is probably more equable than that of any other point on the Islands. With the rare exception of a kona, it is not visited by a gale. Here the ancient Hawaiians could move their light canoes in the calm and placid waters, or launch or land them on the bright sandy beach. Fish, the favorite food, was abundant, and the rich districts of Kohala, Waimea and Hanalei furnished all that was necessary in vegetable or animal food. Here they could eat their pot and fish and dream away their happy existence, like the lotus eaters, in a land that was "always afternoon." It was a Hawaiian paradise. It could be made so still, and for those who possess a higher idea of enjoyment. Although rocky, the soil of Kawaihewa is of that rich volcanic character, always so productive in Hawaii. All it wants is irrigation to make the desert blossom as the rose. Fortunately, the means are accessible from two sources, either of which is amply sufficient to clothe Kawaihewa and the barren hills around in perennial verdure. In sight, on the slope of the Kohala mountain, up in the green wood shade, is a never-failing supply of water in the Linolea spring, that can be brought to Kawaihewa at no great cost. It has already been surveyed and the costs estimated by a competent engineer. The whole would not exceed the cost of a good residence in Honolulu. At an outlay of a few thousand dollars, the whole barren waste around the village could be made a garden, and it would well repay it.

The only secure port on the northern portion of Hawaii from Kailashiki to Hilo, with roads easily accessible into the interior, it would command the trade of the richest portion of the island, and as the resources of the country were developed, the trade would increase the importance of the position. Already it is the port for the greater part of Kohala and Hanalei, two districts that possess more natural resources than any other portion of the Hawaiian Islands. A large portion of the whaling fleet is supplied by potatoes from Kawaihewa; beef is good, cheap and abundant; wood in any quantity; and if water could be procured, there is nothing to prevent its being the resort of those constant voyagers after ocean's levitations.

Then, at about the same expense, Kawaihewa could be irrigated from another source by pure and lasting water. The streams that come down from the great reservoir on the summit of the Kohala range and flow through Waimea, could be easily made available. The Waikoloa stream, and the bold, fresh stream that flows by G. K. Lindsay's, are both of pure and lasting water. They form a junction below Lindsay's, and can be taken from that point to Kawaihewa, at but little more expense than the water could be taken from the Kailashiki stream. The Waikoloa during the rainy season, and during freshets, flows into the sea about a mile eastward of the *heiau* at Kawaihewa. It marks an emerald line of verdure through the dark, brown volcanic soil the whole way.

With a light-house, sufficient irrigation and fair industry and enterprise, what would Kawaihewa not be in a quarter of a century? Imagination can picture the approach to it guided over the broad blue waters by the latest improved beacon light, as morn breaks blushing over the magnificent mountain domes, glistening warehouses, store-houses and magnificent mansions, that rise on terraces among fragrant bowers, tropical groves of the richest foliage, the land breeze greeting us with odors of delicious flowers, the green oranges, the purple figs, the brown pomegranates, and the ripe and fruitful bananas, looking forth invitingly from the bright green leaves, the song of the bird and the hum of the bee coming to us with the voice of industry, and the murmur of rippling waters as they leap from terrace to terrace and fertilize and refresh the earth, all present themselves to us in a scene of bright and varied beauty. And the magic wand that accomplished all this—the wonder that converted the desert into a flowery Eden, was the sum of six thousand dollars, to cause a stream to flow through a two and a half inch pipe from its source in the Kohala mountains to the barren waste of Kawaihewa. Would it not be a greater public benefit for the Legislature to appropriate this sum for that object than to throw away fifty thousand dollars as a subsidy for ocean steamers? It would

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

Business Cards.

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DR. J. MOTT SMITH, Dentist, 618 1/2. Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.  
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Insurance Cards.

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N. BENFIELD, Wheelwright and Coach Maker, 643. FOOT OF NUUANU STREET. Repairs on Wagons, Carriages, &c., attended to on reasonable terms.

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